## HOLSTEINS

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Are still in the lead. The intest Historius para book shows that they held 4 Canadian Records for butter, and Lakeview bulls have won all honors possible at both Toronto and London Erkbillions. 1913 and 1916. Now we are offering several richly bed young fellows that are looking forward to the fail fairs, and we have decided to give 35.0 in goid to the sman that but the second second second second second second and an an and Lakeview. Terms cash or time. Major E. F. OSLER, Prop. Bronte, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

## HIGHLAND FARM HOLSTEINS

Highland Parm offers choice young built from R.O.P. Dama ranging in age from eleven months down. Bired by HIGH LAWN BIR Undunly May Eches best sen. Dam, HERZBOR MERCH VIELD KETNES sed, No. 1028, one of PONTRAC HIERMES and SCHULLANG SER POSCH strains. Long distance phone consecting with Coburg or Hastings. ROBERT CAMPELL A SAM. DOBERT AND DESERVED AND DES

ROBERT CAMPBELL & SON. ~~~~~

One a son of a 96	70.1b m	in form w	red by a	SERVIC son of 1	Evergre	en March,	who
gave 26,100 lbs. mi days. The other o	ilk in of	ne year i	and mad	e over 25	, 108.	butter in	auven
N. P. SAGER	i equat	i i	1	1	ST.	GEORGE,	ONT.

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STORE SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS CONCOMPOSED FOR SALE-Choice bulls, fit for service, of very rich breeding. Sire by such noted bulls as King Lyons Hengerveld and King Lyons Colantha and from R.O.P. Dams. For price write R. R. No. 1, Tavist JACOB MOGK 

VILLA VIEW HOLSTEINS Ir buils of aerviceable age are all sold. We have two that will be ready by pril or May. Both aired by King Segis Alcartra Calamity. We will have thing more ready for service until next August. Our prices are reasonable, ality considered. SEBRINGVILLE, ONT ARBOGAST BROS.

-FOR SALE - ECHO SEGIS FAYNE-Grandson of King Segis Fayne, sire of the World's Record 50 lb. cow, Segis Fayne Johanna. Also yearting buils and buil calves sired by Bebo Segis Fayne from 17 months old down. Prices \$90 to \$150.00. Write now. JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, Que.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by grandson, of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Korndyke, as 34.03 butter in 7 days, 154.52 liss. 30 days-world's record when made. Also remakes broth or King." J. W. RICHARDSON, - CALEDONIA, ONT.

## UNDISCOVERED ABILITY

Many a young farmer has discovered undreamed of business ability within himself when securing new readers ior farm papers. The writer of this adver-tisement had never sold a dollar's worth of anything in his life till one day he was literally forced to take subscriptions for a magazine. Since them he has had the opportunity of travelling as salesman in nearly all of Canada, and fully one-third of the United States.

Perhaps this is your opportunity. We need a special representative of Farm and Dairy in every dairy district in Canada. Write us and see if your Gairy district in Canaca. write us and see if your district is open. We not only give our local agents exclusive territory, but supply them names of pros-pective subscribers and help them to get the busi-ness. We know how and will show you how. Write

FARM AND DAIRY AGENCY DEPARTMENT

Mrs. R. Rainey, Jr., Braeside Farm, Dundas Co., Ont.

In winter the poultryman is up against some rather stiff proposi-tions, in the care and proper housing of his young stock. Especi-ally is this the case where he has a here number of autilas which he de ally is this the case where be has a large number of guiles which he de-sires to carry through the winter sea-son for egg production. It being gen-erally understood that, winter eggs are the most profitable where it is possible to get them. The earlier in the fail publies are brought in from the range and housed for the cold the transfer that the the state of the state that the state of th this gives weather the better, as this them an opportunity to become Bet tled in their new quarters before the wet, cold weather starts, and also before they begin laying.

fore they begin laying. In housing the birds, the greatest care must be exercised not to over-crowd. More trouble arises from overcrowding pulsets on the farms in the fall than from any other source. Where a nice flock of young stock is coming on the poultry man does not always care about parting with any of his pullets and the result is they are crowded into the house they are crowded into the house which is often of insufficient size to accommodate the number. In the course of a week or two they are not doing so well as before going in, and he wonders why, as doubtless he is feeding them well and generally givthem good care. It is better in ing such a case that he had disposed of a quarter the number as the balance would then have yielded profitable quarter He should cull closely and returns returns. He should cull closely and keep only the best, especially where space is at a premium. Pullets should have at the very least, six square feet of floor space per bird where they are confined in the pens. Where they are allowed the run of a or, where the house is run yard, with an open front, less floor space is necessary. The roosts should be two and one-half or three inches wide on top, slightly rounded, and of suf-ficient number to allow about ten allow about ten

Reient number to allow about fen inchers of roost per Lird. Keep Puffets and Hens Apart. The practice of housing in the same pens, pullets and one or two year old hens often causes trouble and should be avoided where at all nossible. You are stoke coming off of and should be avoided where at an possible. Young stock coming off of the range will have among their numbers many birds that are not the range will have numbers many birds mature. Now, to bring these birds to full maturity as quickly as possible and at the same time get them started laying requires rather heavy feeding, as the feeder must give suf recently as the record must give suf-ficient food for egg production and flesh formation. Here is where the trouble comes in if different ages have been mixed. The heavy feed-ing necessary for the pullets will cause excessive formation of fat in the old stock.

It has been proved beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt by Ex-periment Station work, both in the States and Canada that the old style of hot-house is not neces sary for housing birds. It has also been proven in the same work that hens can stand a temperature several degrees below zero and yet show no ill effects from such treatment. It is of the utmost importance, however, that there be a continual circulation of fresh air through the house, with-out the alightest perceptible sign of out the alightest perceptible sign of a draught. The air must be free from dampaese. A house, having three sides tightly boarded with matched lumber free from knot-holes, and built with a double pitch roof, suf-ficiently low in front to prevent draughts, say three or three and one-half fore at the park will be found. half feet at the eave, will be found quite efficient, even with the front run perfectly open; for housing any of the American breeds, Rocks, Wyandotts or Reds. Any house which is free from draughts, and

Fall and Winter Care of Pullets dampness in the form of frosted walls, will be found quite serviceable pro-viding sufficient sunlight can gain

entran Often there are buildings with a little about the farm, that alteration can be utilized for hous-ing old stock which are seldom fore-ed for early winter egg production, but are used for securing eggs for hatching later in the season. In this way room is provided in the regular house for the pullets and they can then be fed heavily to induce laying.

The feeds to use and the method to adopt for feeding pullets in the fall and early winter is of great im-portance. It is necessary that they be well fed on a fairly concentrated ration composed of good clean, wholesome food. This may consist wholesome food. This may consist of wheat, oats, corn, or buckwheat, for whole grain, fed either singly or in varying combinations. Some form of dry mash should be given and it in best fed from a hopper accessible to the birds at all times. The in-gredients of a mash are necessarily governed by the material at the dis-posal of the feeder. One of the simplest dry mashes is one compo simply of oats, rolled hulls and all This is greatly relished by all classes of birds, is easily fed, and gives excellent results. With this it will be necessary to supply some animal food as beef-scrap, or buttermilk. The latter, supplied as drink, gives per-fect satisfaction, and no other drinking material is necessary. Where Where one wisnes to do more scientaic recur-ing, there are many different com-binations of ingredients for dry mash mixtures. In this line the following will give good results mixed in the wild give good results mixed in the ratio given: Wheat shorts, 2 lbs., corn meal, 2 ibs., wheat bran, 2 lbs., beef scrap, 2 lbs., and alfalfa meal, 1 lb. This gives a fairly concentrated mash mixture, compose ed of easily obtainable foods, and when mixed together will not go sticky on becoming wet. Fresh drinking material must be supplied twice a day in clean utensils. Oyster shell, charcoal, and some form of grit should be before the birds at all times

The birds should be dusted good insect occasionally with some powder to keep down lice. Nesting boxes at the rate of one to every four birds must be placed in suitable positions. A litter of coarse, clean straw or some similar material is very es-sential not only for feeding whole grains in, to induce the birds to work and thus get exercise, but where cement floors are used it keeps the birds off the cold floor. Dust baths are of course necessary and where the birds are closed up in pens some the birds are closed up in pens some form of green feed must be supplied. This may consist of mangels, sugar beets, cabbage, sprouted grains, etc., depending upon what is most readily depe available.

the feeding and general care of In pullets in the fall every effort must be put forth to induce them to begin laying as quickly as possible after coming off the range. To accomplish this there is nothing more effective than good care, generous feeding of good clean foods, and bright, clean roomy quarters as outlined above. Where these are supplied to an egglaying strain of birds no trouble will be met with in securing November, mber and January eggs, the ones that top the market.

Selecting the egg-type hen is pretty much guess work. One poultryman says he selects such pullets for eggs as in some respects resemble a typi-cal dairy cow. They incline to wedgeas in some respects to wedge-cal dairy cow. They incline to wedge-shape, being light and narrow in front, and very wide and low-down behind, Their legs are rather short and set wide apart. These, he says, are the wide apart. These, he says, are the principal characteristics of good lay-ers and breeders. He advises to care-fully avoid the leggy, high-built, reared-up hen of the Game-cock style.

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